

[Billing Code 4140-01-P]

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

**National Institutes of Health** 

Government-Owned Inventions; Availability for Licensing

**AGENCY:** National Institutes of Health, HHS.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** The inventions listed below are owned by an agency of the U.S.

Government and are available for licensing in the U.S. in accordance with 35 U.S.C. 209

and 37 CFR Part 404 to achieve expeditious commercialization of federally-funded

research and development. Foreign patent applications are filed on selected inventions to

extend market coverage for companies and may also be available for licensing.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Licensing information and copies of

the U.S. patent applications listed below may be obtained by writing to the indicated

licensing contact at the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, Office of Technology

Transfer and Development, National Institutes of Health, 31 Center Drive Room 4A29,

MSC2479, Bethesda, MD 20892-2479; telephone: 301-402-5579. A signed Confidential

Disclosure Agreement may be required to receive copies of the patent applications.

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# Enhanced Functionalization of Carbon Nanoparticles for Biomedical Applications Description of Technology:

The invention pertains to methods of increasing the density of carboxylic acids on the surface of a carbon nanoparticle that can be functionalized with biologically relevant molecules, such as antibodies or peptides, for biomedical applications. Advantageously, the method could increase functionalization of a nanoparticle by at least about  $1 \times 10^7$ functional groups/g of nanoparticle. The method includes contacting an oxygencontaining functional group on a surface of a carbon nanoparticle with a reducing agent to provide a hydroxyl group; reacting the hydroxyl group with a diazoacetate ester in the presence of a transition metal catalyst to provide an ester and then cleaving the ester to provide a carboxylic acid group. The carboxylic acid can further be secondarily functionalized to an acyl chloride, an amide, pegylated, a biotinylate, a folate, a thiol, a maleimide, an active ester, an amine, a chelated gadolinium, an azide, an alkyne, a protein tag, or a dendrimer. Examples of notable nanoparticles that can be derivatized using this method include carbon nanoparticles such as carbon nanotubes, fullerenes, graphenes, graphene oxides, and nanodiamonds; with or without fluorescent properties. Fluorescent nanoparticles are of particular interest for functionalization as they are applicable to both research and diagnostic applications and can be visualized through microscopy.

## **Potential Commercial Applications:**

Imaging

• Therapeutics

### **Competitive Advantages:**

• Higher degree of functionalization for carbon nanoparticles

#### **Development Stage:**

• Early Stage

**Inventors:** Keir Neuman, Rolf Swenson, Ganesh Shenoy, Chandrasekhar Mushti (all of NHLBI).

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**Intellectual Property:** HHS Reference No. E-207-2016/0

• US Provisional Patent Application No. 62/402,339 filed 30 September 2016.

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